



## **Monthly Report:**

September 2019

**JB Pritzker**

*Governor*

**Heidi Mueller**

*Director*

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has two goals:

- Make Illinois communities safer for all residents.
- Foster better life outcomes for youth in the Department's custody by providing appropriate and effective rehabilitation

In March 2015, the Department unveiled its comprehensive strategic plan focusing on five core principles:

- Right-Size: Reduce the use of secure custody for low-risk youth
- Rehabilitate: Improve programs to meet the needs of high-risk youth
- Reintegrate: Improve programs to ensure successful reentry
- Respect: Create a safe and respectful environment for youth and staff
- Report: Increase transparency and accountability

This monthly report is part of the Department's commitment to enhance reporting and transparency. This allows the Department to more effectively inform stakeholders and the public about operations and outcomes.

**Table 1: Population by Facility**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Chicago</i>	51	45	48	49	51	49	48	52	55	61	45
<i>Harrisburg</i>	89	81	75	85	71	81	76	80	85	101	88
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	28	23	32	29	24	22	18	18	25	21	20
<i>St. Charles</i>	96	95	103	99	102	81	74	74	69	63	85
<i>Warrenville</i>	28	22	26	29	26	28	31	33	30	32	38
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	292	266	284	291	274	261	247	257	264	278	276

**Table 2: Security Staff Headcount by Facility**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Chicago</i>	87	84	85	84	89	95	87	84	90	89	85
<i>Harrisburg</i>	154	141	145	141	147	153	147	153	150	151	151
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	50	48	48	48	48	52	52	52	52	50	50
<i>St. Charles</i>	175	170	170	170	170	166	161	149	169	163	161
<i>Warrenville</i>	65	63	64	63	70	70	70	70	69	66	66
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	531	506	512	506	524	536	517	508	530	519	516

Facilities are staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and it takes 3-4 staff to fill one position. The number of security staff includes security supervisors and interns.

**Table 3: Percent of Youth Psychotropic Medication**

	FY2019	FY2020
<i>July</i>	41.1%	48.3%
<i>August</i>	45.7%	50.6%
<i>September</i>	52.2%	51.1%
<i>October</i>	55.9%	
<i>November</i>	49.7%	
<i>December</i>	52.8%	
<i>January</i>	49.3%	
<i>February</i>	44.3%	
<i>March</i>	46.7%	
<i>April</i>	45.8%	
<i>May</i>	45.7%	
<i>June</i>	50.7%	
<b>IDJJ Average</b>	45.9%	50.0%

Nationally, average rates of incarcerated youths on psychotropic medication ranges between 20 and 40 percent. Additionally, incarcerated females utilize psychotropic medication at a higher rate than incarcerated males and have higher rates of diagnosis of mental disorders.

**Table 4: Rate of Suicide Attempts by Severity per 100 Youth**

	Mild Suicide Attempts	Moderately Severe Suicide Attempts	Severe Suicide Attempts	Total Attempts or Threats
<i>July</i>	2.0	0.3	0.0	2.3
<i>August</i>	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.8
<i>September</i>	1.9	1.0	0.0	2.9
<i>October</i>	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
<i>November</i>	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
<i>December</i>	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8
<i>January</i>	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
<i>February</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>March</i>	2.8	0.4	0.0	3.2
<i>April</i>	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
<i>May</i>	2.0	0.8	0.4	3.2
<i>June</i>	1.9	0.8	0.0	2.7
<i>July</i>	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
<i>August</i>	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.6
<i>September</i>	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
<b>IDJJ Average</b>	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.8

A mild attempt is defined as when a youth verbalizes, threatens, or gestures self-injurious behavior. A moderately severe attempt is defined as when a youth attempts self-harm, appears to be motivated by suicidal intent, and inflicts superficial harm to self that may require minor medical attention. A serious attempt is when a youth self-harms and inflicts harm to self that requires medical attention or whose attempt it believed to be potentially lethal and is scheduled for medical observation.

**Table 5: Distribution of DSM-5 Diagnoses of Youth in Facilities**

	Youth with No Diagnosis	Youth with One Diagnosis	Youth with Two Diagnoses	Youth with Three Diagnoses	Youth with Four or More Diagnoses
<i>July</i>	4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
<i>August</i>	7.84%	11.60%	22.88%	30.41%	27.27%
<i>September</i>	3.33%	10.00%	24.00%	32.30%	30.30%
<i>October</i>	4.66%	7.14%	22.36%	26.71%	30.12%
<i>November</i>	4.53%	9.76%	26.48%	27.53%	31.71%
<i>December</i>	4.59%	10.25%	26.50%	25.09%	33.57%
<i>January</i>	5.37%	11.41%	27.18%	27.52%	28.52%
<i>February</i>	6.41%	12.10%	23.49%	25.27%	32.74%
<i>March</i>	3.30%	12.54%	25.08%	28.38%	30.69%
<i>April</i>	4.98%	10.73%	21.46%	28.74%	34.10%
<i>May</i>	8.77%	8.77%	23.51%	29.12%	29.82%
<i>June</i>	8.90%	9.30%	23.30%	29.60%	35.00%
<i>July</i>	8.70%	9.10%	26.90%	31.10%	38.30%
<i>August</i>	9.00%	7.90%	22.50%	30.40%	35.60%
<i>September</i>	8.00%	6.90%	21.40%	31.50%	40.60%
<b>IDJJ Average</b>	6.21%	9.88%	24.13%	29.15%	32.29%

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition (DSM-5), is a commonly used tool in psychology to provide standard criteria and descriptions of mental disorders. It contains a variety of disorders including depression and bipolar disorder and also includes diagnoses of conduct disorder and substance abuse disorder. Nationally, research estimates that between 40 and 60 percent of incarcerated juveniles have a diagnosable mental disorder. These estimates typically exclude substance and conduct disorders.

**Table 6: Number of Treatment Participants**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Chicago</i>	17	8	11	18	19	29	28	23	17	15	14
<i>Harrisburg</i>	38	34	33	31	31	29	29	22	31	29	27
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	39	36	36	37	36	27	34	21	27	28	29
<i>St. Charles</i>	19	22	21	23	20	14	14	8	10	10	10
<i>Warrenville</i>	17	13	6	6	8	7	8	6	7	5	7
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	130	113	107	115	114	106	113	80	92	87	87

**Table 7: Primary Substance Abused of Those in Treatment**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Marijuana</i>	82.3%	79.6%	80.4%	80.9%	79.8%	72.6%	77.5%	77.5%	77.2%	80.5%	78.2%
<i>Alcohol</i>	5.4%	6.2%	4.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	2.7%	5.0%	4.4%	3.5%	5.8%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	10.8%	10.6%	14.0%	15.7%	16.7%	23.6%	19.8%	17.5%	18.5%	14.9%	14.9%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	1.5%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%

Each IDJJ facility maintains an in-house substance abuse treatment program. The facilities utilize education and group therapy to help decrease future substance use. The number of treatment participants is the total number of youths enrolled in a substance abuse program during the month of interest. Due to treatment failure, drop out, and rolling acceptance, the number reported tends to be higher than the actual number enrolled at one time. Primary substance abused is the primary drug of choice for a youth in treatment.

**Table 8: Students Enrolled in School**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Chicago</i>	48	43	48	53	50	50	46	52	55	55	40
<i>Harrisburg</i>	73	75	67	69	54	58	58	64	58	69	57
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	21	21	29	27	25	16	11	11	15	19	15
<i>St. Charles</i>	71	62	59	64	72	59	54	49	40	42	46
<i>Warrenville</i>	28	22	21	26	23	22	23	25	22	25	32
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	241	223	224	239	224	205	192	201	190	210	190

**Table 9: Teachers Employed**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Chicago</i>	12	12	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
<i>Harrisburg</i>	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	9	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
<i>St. Charles</i>	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7
<i>Warrenville</i>	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	58	56	52	53	52	52	52	51	50	49	45

**Table 10: Percent of Special Education Students**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Chicago</i>	50.0%	62.8%	37.5%	49.1%	48.0%	40.0%	43.5%	27.0%	32.7%	32.7%	32.5%
<i>Harrisburg</i>	43.8%	37.3%	35.8%	47.8%	38.9%	51.7%	39.7%	43.8%	56.9%	40.6%	57.9%
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	57.1%	57.1%	41.4%	44.4%	40.0%	37.5%	45.5%	18.2%	33.3%	36.8%	40.0%
<i>St. Charles</i>	59.2%	64.5%	52.5%	46.9%	48.6%	50.9%	44.4%	47.0%	52.5%	50.0%	52.2%
<i>Warrenville</i>	53.6%	54.6%	52.4%	38.5%	21.7%	27.3%	30.4%	28.0%	31.8%	32.0%	37.5%
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	51.8%	53.3%	42.9%	46.4%	42.4%	44.8%	41.1%	36.8%	44.2%	39.0%	46.3%

**Table 11: Overall Diplomas Awarded**

	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19	Total
<i>Chicago</i>	1	2	2	4	2	1	4	1	3	0	21
<i>Harrisburg</i>	2	7	3	2	4	7	2	0	9	5	46
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	0	4	0	3	2	4	3	0	0	1	20
<i>St. Charles</i>	3	3	5	2	2	5	1	1	4	2	35
<i>Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	1	0	14
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	6	16	10	11	10	22	16	2	17	8	136

School District 428 offers three types of diplomas for students: 8<sup>th</sup> grade, high school, and general equivalency. The District offers blended learning, utilizing both online and in-person instruction. An estimated 10% of youth admitted to the Department earn some sort of diploma during their stay. Nationally, it is estimated that 40% of youth held in juvenile facilities have a need for special education services. School district data collected on the final day of the month.

**Table 12: Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Youth on Youth Assault</i>	10.7	11.8	11.0	5.5	9.7	15.6	15.9	19.5	12.2	18.3	10.9
<i>Youth Fights</i>	17.2	18.9	17.6	14.5	14.9	14.9	16.6	16.7	17.8	9.0	9.1
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.2	10.0	15.0	5.9	6.9	8.2	13.1	6.2	5.7	7.3	8.0
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	35.1	40.7	43.6	25.9	31.6	37.7	45.6	42.4	35.7	34.6	28.0

Reportable incidents measure incidents of disruption in a correctional facility. The numbers provided are rates per 100 youth in IDJJ custody. Youth on youth assaults occur when one or more youths strike another youth or youths. Youth fights occur when two or more youth mutually engage in a fight. Youth on staff assaults occur when one or more youth commit physical violence against one or more staff members.

**Table 13: Use of Chemical Restraints**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Chicago</i>	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Harrisburg</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>St. Charles</i>	2	4	4	3	7	9	8	2	0	2	2
<i>Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	2	8	6	3	7	9	8	2	1	2	5

Uses of chemical restraints are instances in which pepper spray is used. The table provides the total number of uses in each facility per month. After any use, youth are checked by medical professionals and are given the opportunity to shower.

**Table 14: Uses of Mechanical Restraints**

	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19
<i>Chicago</i>	4	10	16	10	8	19	3	0	1	1	4
<i>Harrisburg</i>	14	15	13	10	2	2	3	3	6	4	7
<i>Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>St. Charles</i>	19	31	26	20	15	28	15	0	9	18	8
<i>Warrenville</i>	3	13	6	2	0	1	8	6	10	5	7
<b>IDJJ Total</b>	40	69	61	42	26	50	29	9	26	28	26

Uses of mechanical restraints refer to the temporary application of handcuffs with force. The numbers provided are the total number of instances per facility per month. If multiple youth are placed in mechanical restraints at the same time it is counted as two instances. After any use, youth are checked by medical professionals.

**Table 15: Uses of Confinement for September**

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage per 100 Youth	Average Length of Hold in Minutes
<i>Behavioral Holds</i>	196	49.0	74.8

Effective January 2019, IDJJ began utilizing new policies and procedures regarding the use of confinement and removal of youth from regular programming and housing. These policies and procedures redefine “confinement” and create subtypes based on the reason for use. The Department also developed new ways of measuring the use of confinement. To aid public understanding of confinement use, data are presented as the number of behavioral holds, the rate of use per 100 youth in each facility, and the average length of confinement in minutes. A behavioral hold is a status assigned to a youth who is confined to their own room or a designated area when they are engaged in dangerous behavior that poses a serious and immediate threat to their safety, the safety of others, or the security of the youth center.